**CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY**

Renk Town is located in Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan. Since independence in 2011, Renk has been a major destination and transit point to other parts of Upper Nile State for arrivals from Sudan.

REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukyima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record exiting and entering households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at the HH level on HH demographics, vulnerabilities, transportation routes, push/pull factors, and intentions on a daily basis, after which it is summarised into a monthly factsheet to provide humanitarian actors with an overview of cross-border movement trends.

While enumerators aim to interview as many HHs as possible, it is often impossible to interview all HHs during high traffic hours. Moreover, this exercise does not capture population movements at informal border sites or movement outside of data collection hours (9:00 a.m - 5:00 p.m). Additionally, data collection is not conducted directly at the border entry point and some populations reportedly do not continue to Renk Town. As a result, data presented in this factsheet does not capture all population movements and as such findings are not representative but rather indicative only of broader population movement trends for the assessed population.1 This factsheet is based on primary data collected from 2-29 July 2020.

**GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS**

Monthly, average daily number of individuals inbound to (grey) and outbound from (red) South Sudan with the intention to stay in their final destination for more than six months recorded in Renk Town from September 2018 to July 2020:

- **Inbound to South Sudan:**
  - Total HHs: 2020
  - May: 89
  - June: 39
  - July: 43

- **Outbound from South Sudan:**
  - Total HHs: 2020
  - May: 39
  - June: 132
  - July: 31

In July, both inflows from Sudan and outflows to Sudan continued to increase gradually to ca. 15 and just below 6 individuals daily respectively.

**Type of movement**

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in July 2020:

- **Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan:**
  - Total HHs: 89
  - Men: 35
  - Women: 28
  - Children: 57
  - Elderly: 5

- **Outbound from South Sudan:**
  - Total HHs: 39
  - Men: 15
  - Women: 14
  - Children: 6
  - Elderly: 5

In this period, 88% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 35% Single parent
- 29% Malnourished
- 29% Physically disabled

64% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- 46% Breastfeeding
- 13% Pregnant
- 5% Elderly

**Self-reported refugees**

Proportion of inbound HHs (left) and outbound HHs (right) who self-reported having refugee status in another country:

- **Inbound:**
  - Total HHs: 91%
  - Men: 3%
  - Women: 3%
  - Children: 54%
  - Elderly: 9%

- **Outbound:**
  - Total HHs: 25%
  - Men: 7%
  - Women: 7%
  - Children: 25%
  - Elderly: 5%

**Vulnerabilities**

- **Inbound:**
  - Total HHs: 91%
  - Men: 3%
  - Women: 3%
  - Children: 54%
  - Elderly: 9%

- **Outbound:**
  - Total HHs: 25%
  - Men: 7%
  - Women: 7%
  - Children: 25%
  - Elderly: 5%

**Reasons for coming to South Sudan**

- **Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs:**
  - Lack of food: 35%
  - Lack of shelter: 20%
  - Lack of medical care: 15%

- **Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:**
  - White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan: 71%
  - Khartoum, Sudan: 14%
  - Juba, Sudan: 6%

**Reasons for leaving South Sudan**

- **Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs:**
  - Perceived availability of food: 54%
  - Proximity to family / home: 36%
  - Attending a ceremony: 5%

- **Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:**
  - Renk Town: 90%
  - Fashoda County: 5%
  - Malawat County: 3%

**Demographics**

- **Proportion of recorded travelers by demographic group:**
  - Men: 15%
  - Women: 28%
  - Children: 57%
  - Elderly: 5%

**Push factors**

- **Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs to leave their last location:**
  - Distance from family / home: 35%
  - Lack of shelter: 20%
  - Lack of food: 15%

- **Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:**
  - White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan: 43%
  - Kordofan: 21%
  - Juba: 9%

**Proportion of inbound HHs that reported intending to stay more than six months or permanently in their final destination:**

- **94%**

**Proportion of outbound HHs that reported intending to stay more than six months or permanently in their final destination in South Sudan:**

- **77%**

**Previous location**

- **Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:**
  - White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan: 71%
  - Khartoum, Sudan: 14%
  - Juba, Sudan: 6%

- **Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:**
  - Renk Town: 90%
  - Fashoda County: 5%
  - Malawat County: 3%

**Intended destination**

- **Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:**
  - White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan: 43%
  - Kordofan: 21%
  - Juba: 9%

- **Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:**
  - White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan: 92%
  - Khartoum, Sudan: 3%
  - Rabak, Sudan: 3%

**Pull factors**

- **Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to a new location:**
  - Perceived availability of food: 54%
  - Proximity to family / home: 36%
  - Attending a ceremony: 5%

**Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:**

- **Children:**
  - Inbound: 57%
  - Outbound: 60%

- **Men:**
  - Inbound: 15%
  - Outbound: 3%

- **Women:**
  - Inbound: 28%
  - Outbound: 37%

- **Elderly:**
  - Inbound: 5%
  - Outbound: 3%